IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * Case No. 1:17CR270-1

*

vs. * Greensboro, North Carolina

* August 2, 2018

BREXTON REDELL LLOYD, * 2 p.m.

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Defendant. *

TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CATHERINE C. EAGLES UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: JOANNA G. MCFADDEN, ESQUIRE

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For the Defendant: MIREILLE P. CLOUGH, ESQUIRE

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Proceedings recorded by stenotype reporter.
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PROCEEDINGS

2 | (Defendant present.)

MS. MCFADDEN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MS. MCFADDEN: If it please the Court, the only matter on the calendar for this afternoon is United States versus

Brexton Redell Lloyd. That's docket number 1:17CR270-1.

Mr. Lloyd is present. He's represented by Ms. Clough. The matter is a continuation of the sentencing that commenced on July 19th.

THE COURT: And as I recall, there were no objections to the guideline calculations, which — Offense Level 14, Criminal History Category I, 15 to 21 months, supervised release 1 to 3 years, and a fine range 7,500 to 75,000 — but there were some disputes about the nature and extent of his involvement more generally, I think, not about — I mean, he's admitted the two counts, but — and as I recall, we were taking evidence on that. I had heard from the veterinarian from New Mexico, whose name temporarily is escaping me, but I remember all her testimony and my notes are in here as well. Yeah. So — Dr. Robertson. And I can't remember if the Government had additional evidence they wanted to present.

MS. MCFADDEN: We have no further evidence, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And does the Defendant have

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evidence on sentencing?
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             MS. CLOUGH: No, Your Honor, we do not.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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            MS. CLOUGH: We did provide to the Court as a filing
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    additional documents that were supplemental to our position
   paper that we filed. We filed our position paper -- the date
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   escapes me. But we did file some additional -- we filed our
   position paper on July 11th. That's Document 33. And then
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    after that day, we filed additional support -- letters of
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    support from family members and friends. I wanted to make sure
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    the Court had received them.
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             THE COURT: Let me just be sure. I'll take a look
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   here.
            MS. CLOUGH: I don't know what docket number it was.
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             THE COURT:
                         They were filed on the 18th it looks like.
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            MS. CLOUGH: Yes, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT:
                         I think I do have those. Let me open them
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   up to be sure. There's a letter from Mr. Young, from
   Mr. Wright, Ms. Gaalla.
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             MS. CLOUGH: Yes.
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             THE COURT: These are the letters you're talking
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   about?
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            MS. CLOUGH: Yes, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT:
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            MS. CLOUGH: And then I think the day of sentencing,
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on the 19th, we submitted a letter from Roosevelt Dixon. THE DEFENDANT: Gibson. 2 3 MS. CLOUGH: Gibson. 4 THE COURT: I recall you handing that up. Let me just 5 lay my hands on it. Oh, that's right. I remember it. was somebody who he had been in the military with, the 6 7 Defendant. 8 MS. CLOUGH: Yes, an individual who is also related to 9 Mr. Lloyd. He himself had been in the military, but he is 10 Mr. Lloyd's uncle. And then Mr. Young, who wrote a letter, was present in the 11 courtroom on the 19th, but he's not here because he had 12 traveled from Florida to support Mr. Lloyd. 13 THE COURT: I'm sorry I had so much else going on that 14 15 day we couldn't finish. All right. Well, I will be glad to hear from you all on an 16 17 appropriate sentence. I will take the guidelines into account 18 on an advisory basis. The statutory maximum is 5 years and I did -- my notes reflect -- and I think this is probably from 19 20 the written materials that were submitted -- that the Defendant 21 is asking for probation and the Government is asking for 22 something within the guidelines, in the middle of the range. 23 Those are my notes and -- but I will be glad to hear from you in light of the evidence, the presentence report and such. 24 25 So, Ms. Clough, go ahead.

MS. CLOUGH: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

Your Honor, before we continue, I would like to introduce the Court to Ms. Lamper. She is Mr. Lloyd's girlfriend. She was interviewed for purposes of the presentence report and provided some very nice words on his behalf. Throughout she has been consistently involved in the case and she has been his number one supporter throughout this case.

Your Honor, it is very rare that I get to stand beside an individual and really have so much to say on behalf of that individual. As the Court knows, routinely I stand before the Court with individuals who have lengthy criminal histories, no employment history, and sometimes I'm surprised how much I can say in light of how little I have to work with.

Now, this is a case where I have so much to say about one individual with respect to his history and characteristics that I'm almost afraid that I might miss something and fail to mention it to the Court, which is why we filed our position paper; and certainly if I fail to mention anything that's in the position paper, I'd certainly ask the Court to take all of that into consideration.

You know, Mr. Lloyd is an individual who served our country loyally for a very long time. He then, after serving our country loyally and being deployed, went on to serve our government loyally for a very long time; and then after that, as if it was not enough, he's gone on to provide loyal service

and support to family members and friends and most specifically his mother, who the Court knows is very ill and with whom Mr. Lloyd has provided constant and consistent support. At one point during his pretrial release, which he has completed successfully, he was allowed to — his conditions were allowed to be changed to sort of allow him to continue with that support of his mother.

So when the Court looks at this -- at the nature and circumstances of the offense, the Court certainly has to weigh all of these other 3553(a) factors. Now, we have couched a lot of our -- our requests in terms of departure, as well as variances. In the event that the Court would not consider a lot of these matters as departures, we certainly think that it's within the Court's jurisdiction or within the Court's discretion to consider the matters as variances.

So I'll sort of walked through what we discussed in our position paper. I think one of the things that is really the most disputed factor is certainly the nature and circumstances of this offense and Mr. Lloyd's involvement in this offense.

Now, Mr. Lloyd pled guilty to the conspiracy of being involved in animal fighting. He pled guilty to possession of the two dogs, for having them participate in animal fighting.

Now, in the spectrum of his involvement in that conspiracy and the spectrum of his involvement in dogfighting, it is our position that Mr. Lloyd was a breeder and, at best, someone who

was training these animals, perhaps for the purposes of dogfighting, as he admitted and accepted responsibility to.

Even long before this matter was set for trial, Mr. Lloyd had been debriefed by the Government, with the benefit of Mr. Davis being present; and he was debriefed and interviewed and gave a statement, which, incidentally, the Government did not think was truthful at the time. But then in preparation for this sentencing, they did want to use whatever he had said against him and presented that before the Court in a position paper.

So, you know, Mr. Lloyd accepted responsibility for his conduct in this involvement, and when the Court looks at the presentence report and -- and, fortunately, the Court has before it the transcript of the discussions between Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Love and Mr. Gaines. You know, this -- the number of phone calls exchanged between these individuals that involved Mr. Lloyd was one, maybe two at best -- at most. Mr. Lloyd exchanged some text messages with them, most of them involving breeding a dog named Jeremiah.

There was some discussion in this phone call — in the transcript of the phone call about a fight and attending a fight, but the Government can't show the Court any evidence of Mr. Lloyd attending that fight. And I'd submit to the Court that if the Government could show that, they would present that to the Court. If the Government could show travel that

Mr. Lloyd was involved in in attending whatever fight they thought was going on, they could have showed travel logs of it or even tracked Mr. Lloyd's cell phone to prove that.

What the conversation and the transcript of the conversation that I read said to me -- and, of course, the Court can read it and have its own interpretation -- is that during that conversation between Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Gaines and Mr. Love, a lot of things that were discussed was rubbing animals and whether Mr. Love or the other individual would participate in a dogfight with another fourth individual who they thought had been rubbing their dogs.

And Mr. Lloyd was telling them, "This is how you identify rubbing. This is how you can tell if someone has been rubbing their dogs."

Even in one point during the transcript of that conversation, there's a point where Mr. Love says -- mentions Mr. Lloyd and says, "Oh, when he comes back, he's coming back big," which to me means that Mr. Lloyd had not gone back to dogfighting.

And I think the Government attached this as part of their document. I think it's Docket No. 34. So I think it's page 13 of 41. It's a conversation between Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Love. Incidentally, MG is Mr. Gaines. They're involved in this conversation.

And JL at line 17 says, "Bro, I told you, he coming back

hard, man."

And I think that they're talking about the fact that Mr. Lloyd at some point in his life had dogs that had participated in dogfighting. Now, that — that conduct predates this conspiracy and predates this conversation by at least 15 years. What they're referencing is that, yes, Mr. Lloyd was giving it some consideration to coming back to dogfighting, but it never actually came to fruition. What the Court has before it is an individual who is breeding the animals for that purpose, knew it was for that purpose, was considering going back to fighting but did not ever actually get there.

With respect to the training, there is an admission that he had been involved in training two animals and that's what he accepted responsibility for. I think it's Animals C-3 and C-8, as referenced in the presentence report. The Animal F-1 was entirely too old. If the Court read the Government's filing from the agent, dogs are fought -- prime fighting age is between 2 and 6. F-1 is approximately 10 years old as an approximate age that the vets on the scene gave the dog.

Now, when you look at the dogs that Mr. Lloyd had at his property, 13 dogs, 9 of them were puppies, none of them were dogfighting age. The three that remained that he admitted responsibility for were the two that he was — mentioned in his conversation that he was training, but really nothing ever

really came to fruition. The Government cannot show that Mr. Lloyd was ever at a dogfight during the period of the conspiracy.

Now, they filed a sentencing transcript for this other codefendant who received a significant period of time. That codefendant stands different from Mr. Lloyd because he had a significant criminal history. The dogs that were located in his — in his basement had a very different condition than the dogs that were in Mr. Lloyd's property. Those dogs actually had been fighting and there's — I believe at one point during one of the transcripts of the sentencing hearing there had been hundreds and hundreds of conversations between that defendant and other individuals about dogfighting, setting money, and actually engaging dogs in fighting.

That's not very consistent with Mr. Lloyd's involvement in this offense. Mr. Lloyd has one conversation, several text messages, and all of them are within a very specific span and period of time.

So when you look at the nature and circumstances, yes, what happened to these animals that were fought is awful, but Mr. Lloyd's involvement is not of an individual who was at a dogfight, who took his dogs to a dogfight. Instead, he's an individual who participated in breeding, had done it for a long time, as the Government can show, but there's really no evidence of him being — before the Court of him being involved

in any dogfighting directly.

Now, the Court did reference some conversation about "I've got to be back because -- seven hours -- I don't want my girlfriend to see it." Sure, there was that mention and that is in the transcript. But, again, there's no evidence that Mr. Lloyd actually picked up his dogs and went to that fight.

Now, even the Government's witness, the vet, said that the scars were old. You know, when I read the transcript of the sentencing hearing that I received yesterday and was only able to look at today, she talks about -- somewhere in cross-examination, Your Honor, she said that they were at least six weeks old, maybe even more than six weeks old -- maybe even more than six weeks old. So there's really no evidence on the dogs from that vet's report of recent scars from recent dogfighting. There's no open wounds found on the animals.

You know, any -- any credibility the Court gives that vet, an individual who examined -- didn't examine the dogs physically but instead looked at photographs of the animals and made determinations based on two-dimensional photographs of what the animals' scarring -- or whatever the scar showed, whatever credibility the Court gives that individual, she herself said that they were likely much older than six weeks, at least two weeks old.

The vets on the scene that -- the Court has their reports. You know, they noted scarring consistent with dogfighting.

They didn't note quite as many scars as the individual who had the photographic evidence, as opposed to the dogs present before them, but, you know, their evaluation was that, yes, there were scars consistent with dogfighting. Again, not a factor that we're disputing because those animals had that — F-1 had a history of it. Mr. Lloyd is known for caring for animals as well.

Now, I think there's also a cognitive dissonance or even a cognitive sort of dialogue here about the fact that an individual who breeds these animals can't also love these animals and can't also have animals — these animals as pets, and I don't think that's an accurate — accurate representation for Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd is an individual who at his home presently has five dogs that he and his girlfriend care for and love. They are not pit bulls. They've cared for those animals very much, and those nine puppies that were on the property they also cared for and loved for, and the other adult dogs they cared for and loved for.

THE COURT: Well, they didn't -- I mean, maybe they did, but when you read in paragraph 31 about how they were found, it doesn't really sound like that. They were wearing thick collars, chained, out of reach of other dogs, chained to trees, no water bowl -- the water was all frozen over. I mean, it doesn't really sound like they were being cared for very well.

MS. CLOUGH: Your Honor, you know, I think that the Court can take judicial notice of the fact that it was March and that water would freeze over depending on the temperatures in March.

With respect to how the dogs are chained or positioned, for a dog lover like myself who owns small pets and has pets in her home, who practically has a pet eating at the table, that seems like not the best conditions. However, for someone who lives in the country, who has country dogs — if you were to talk to individuals in Stokes County or Surry County, how they keep their animals, they would tell the Court they chain them to a tree.

So, you know, those dogs, when examined by those vets -and those vet reports are present for the Court to consider -those puppies didn't have any issues with weight, any issues -any significant issues with scarring, any issues that those
vets noted that were remarkable for the Court to consider.

And so without any additional information -- you know, some individuals wouldn't pen their dogs that way, but if you're out in the country and have a large property, that is probably how you would do it if you had several dogs.

Again, I don't want to get into a position where we're disputing that Mr. Lloyd had these dogs, some of these dogs for dogfighting; and I sort of don't want to skirt that line.

We've admitted to responsibility for that. We admitted to

responsibility before the Government had to go to trial. We admitted to responsibility before this Court. We've accepted the facts in the presentence report and accepted all the information in the presentence report.

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We just ask the Court to consider that when you look at those vet reports of the 13 dogs, the 9 puppies were doing well. They were all healthy. They didn't have any issues that those vets noted to be remarkable. And even the older dogs didn't have any remarkable issues. Yes, they had scars from dogfighting, but those scars weren't recent.

So when you even -- so once you get past the nature and circumstances of the offense and Mr. Lloyd's role, you have an individual who for 55 years has no criminal history, an individual who served our nation, as noted in the presentence report. He graduated from high school in 1981, and after graduating from high school went on to enlist in the U.S.

Marine Corps, received an honorable discharge in 1985, was ranked highest as a sergeant. He was a reservist from 1985 to 1991 and was called active to duty in 1990, went to Saudi Arabia to assist in Desert Storm. He was stationed at Cherry Point, spent time in Japan, Cuba, and Puerto Rico; and his date of separation was May 15th of 1991. While he was there, he received a Good Conduct Medal, Sea Service Deployment Ribbon, National Defense Service Medal, and the Southwest Asia Service Medal. And this was all verified by the probation officer.

Then after that honorable discharge and that honorable service and his duty to our country, he went on to serve the government from 1991. First he began as a correctional officer at the Federal Correctional Institute in Louisiana, and then moved to several other institutions: Pennsylvania, Oklahoma. He was a counselor there and ended up his career in New Hampshire and then went on to work at the Texas Department of Corrections. All of this -- I mean, consistent employment history all the way through.

And the Court has letters from individuals who served with him and individuals who worked with him, so — and I think that it's important to look at that because that's Mr. Lloyd's community. The individuals he worked with, the individuals he served with were also his community, but when the Court looks at the type of sentence to give Mr. Lloyd and looks at his criminal history, we also have to take into consideration his smaller community — and I'll get back to that point later — mostly because when you consider the fact that Mr. Lloyd now has three felonies on his criminal history — he went from no criminal history, but now he has three felonies on it — the people and individuals in that community that he is a part of, those service officers, those people he served in active duty with to those members of that community, having three felonies on their record is a significant blemish.

So a lot of the time we think of -- in terms of punishment

in this court and most courts time; and, you know, I can't tell the Court how many times I compare 20 years is less than 15, 10 is less than 5. To those individuals with those criminal histories who already have amassed several felonies, a felony is not a blemish, but to Mr. Lloyd, having a felony — three felonies on his record is a significant blemish to him and the community that he presents himself as an individual to. And that very same community, despite his involvement in this, fortunately are still providing support for him.

Now, the other thing that we wanted to bring to the Court's attention was Mr. Lloyd's diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder. Consistently after serving overseas Mr. Lloyd was diagnosed with PTSD and the Court has his evaluation that is in the presentence report. This is something that has led Mr. Lloyd to — to take the following medication: Doxepin, bupropion, venlafaxine, prazosin, and hydroxyzine, all of them significant medication that help him deal with the PTSD from serving our country and working in the Bureau of Prisons systems and the Department of Corrections systems.

We most recently -- he most recently was evaluated by Dr. Tyler, whose information is in the presentence report as well. She again confirmed that he had PTSD, panic disorder, acute distress disorder, dysthymic disorder, and major depressive disorder. And in there he admitted that he had bred dogs since 1977, and he talked about what he considered himself

in relation to this conspiracy and in relation to his involvement.

Now, Mr. Lloyd is a high school graduate, as I mentioned before, no substance abuse issues, a loving family that he cares for, a girlfriend that's present in the courtroom. His mother most recently has been diagnosed with cancer and we provided the Court with that information. That information was also supported again by Mr. Davis in the motion to modify his pretrial release. Mr. Lloyd has been caring for his mother. He is her only son. There are no other family members available to take on the role he has taken on. He goes to all of her dialysis appointments, all of her treatment appointments, and all of -- any treatment that she has and -- that is mentioned in paragraph 58, Your Honor, the significant relationship that's certainly pressing on Mr. Lloyd and a consideration for him.

All that being said, Your Honor, we are asking the Court respectfully for a sentence of probation. Again, often in these courtrooms we think that time — and that's really the ambit and the parameters we're working with. But for Mr. Lloyd, an individual with no criminal history, with an unblemished employment history, with no substance abuse problems, with a loving family, with family support, with a significant mental health history, for him punishment in the form of probation is significant. It deters his comings and

goings. But the Court has a very good indicator to determine whether he would do well on probation. He's been doing well on pretrial supervision for a very long time and following those conditions without any issue. So we would ask the Court to consider a probationary sentence.

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If the Court is not considering a probationary sentence, I would ask the Court to fashion a sentence that would -- if the Court is considering some time, consider intermittent punishment or even home detention or home incarceration.

At the end of the day, Your Honor, Mr. Lloyd is remorseful, as he shared with the Government during his debriefing. He is taking responsibility for his actions, as he did before this Court, before the Government went to trial; and he is asking the Court to consider his service to this country, his service to the Department of Corrections and the government, and his medical history in fashioning a sentence.

If the Court is considering any time, we would respectfully ask the Court to consider a medical evaluation, mental health evaluation. Mr. Lloyd has a high school diploma and some additional education through the Marines. Obviously, housing here in North Carolina would be ideal. And at the appropriate time I would be making a motion to dismiss the remaining counts of the charge pursuant to the plea agreement.

I'm available to the Court for any questions.

THE COURT: If I could ask you -- I think I mentioned

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this the other day, but I forgot to say it again today. probation officer I think had suggested no -- no fine, but it looked to me like maybe he could afford a fine. He's got a very expensive car. He's paying what seems like a lot of rent to his girlfriend. He can certainly live less expensively. MS. CLOUGH: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: You know, I -- I know I excuse a fine almost all the time because -- but I'm dealing with people then who have nothing and aren't going to have anything. He's got a regular monthly retirement income and it seems like some financial sacrifice might actually be appropriate in his case. MS. CLOUGH: If the Court -- I don't know if the Court is considering the range in the guidelines, 7,500 to 75,000. THE COURT: I can't remember. The guideline range was --MS. CLOUGH: I think that is what is mentioned in the presentence report. THE COURT: I don't know. I hadn't settled on anything. MS. CLOUGH: Yes. Your Honor, I think that amount or that range would be a hardship for Mr. Lloyd in light of his obligations and his obligations to his mother. We don't shy away from a fine if the Court were to consider one. He has paid his special assessment and has paid the \$300.

that when we were here for sentencing and I have a receipt if

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the Court would like to see that. But we did pay that on the
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    19th. He -- if I may speak to him just a minute.
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             THE COURT:
                         Yes.
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             MS. CLOUGH:
                          Thank you.
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        (Discussion between Ms. Clough and the Defendant.)
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             MS. CLOUGH: Your Honor, I did forget to mention --
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    and I do know that it's in the presentence report -- that he is
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   paying child support. So -- two child supports. So in
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    fashioning any fine, if the Court would consider that as well.
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        Mr. Lloyd tells me that he is available -- he had not
   planned to allocute or to give a statement at the appropriate
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    time, but if the Court does have questions for him, he's
   available. I've explained to him that typically the
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    appropriate time is after the Government speaks.
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             THE COURT:
                         All right.
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             MS. CLOUGH: Thank you.
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             THE COURT:
                         Thank you.
        For the Government.
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             MS. MCFADDEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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        We forgot to mention this in our position paper, but
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    obviously, you know, we support the recommendation of
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   probation.
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        Before I sort of go through the 3553(a) factors though, I
   wanted to clarify two things for the Court. One is that the
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   presentence report refers to -- Ms. Clough referred to it as
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well -- this debriefing. We've not presented the Court with any statement made in that debriefing in our position paper or anything that I'm going to say today. The statements that we've made to the Court are relying on the discovery file, as well as the uncontested facts in the PSR.

THE COURT: As well as what?

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MS. MCFADDEN: Uncontested facts in the PSR. I've not sought to introduce anything Mr. Lloyd said to us at that time, whether in his favor or against him.

The other thing I wanted to address was the frequency of his communications with Mr. Love. It's true that the PSR does sort of highlight representative samples, but in terms of what the file would reflect, there are call logs from T-Mobile related to Mr. Love's cell phone number that show that they spoke on the phone 119 times between November 1st, 2015, to December 15th, 2015. I know this information is in the PSR, but I would proffer to the Court that's what the file reflects.

MS. CLOUGH: I --

THE COURT: Well, I'll hear from you. I'll give you a chance to speak after she speaks.

MS. MCFADDEN: Likewise, the telephone records from Verizon Wireless would show that there was continued communication after the alleged or charged conspiracy up through March 2017, which is the time of the search of Mr. Lloyd's home.

In terms of the issues that have been raised both by the presentence report, as well as the general 3553(a) factors, we would just want to be heard briefly regarding the issues regarding the -- first of all, the third point. I think we've made this point in our position paper.

THE COURT: If you could just hold on just a second.

I'm sorry. Let me -- I want to see if I have any questions for you about what you just said.

(Pause in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. MCFADDEN: The PSR identifies the issue related to the third point. Obviously, as the Court knows, this is a motion that we make and we make it I would say, at least in my cases, 90 percent of the time. It's fairly often. I understand this is a rocket docket, and as such, often right on to the eve of trial we can still make the motion. But some cases require greater trial preparation. This plea came five days before trial and working some sort of end-around for a variance I think defeats the purpose of the guidelines provision, so we don't think it's appropriate to account for that for a variance.

With regard to any probationary condition related to the possession of dogs, right now probation recommends that there be no dogs unless the Court approves it. We've just made the request that we be allowed the opportunity to be heard on that

issue. That's referenced in our position paper. A lot of the judgments in these cases in Alabama and Eastern District of North Carolina say no dogs, period. They don't even include the opportunity for modifications. So we think that's — this is sort of a commonsense request as it relates to should there be a time we would visit that issue in the future that we would be allowed to be heard on that issue.

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With regard to the sentence under 3553(a), I think the PSR paints a pretty complete picture both of the offense conduct, as well as Mr. Lloyd's history and characteristics. I think it's significant that in light of all of those things, including the fact that the lack of criminal history has been accounted for in the guidelines range, that probation's recommendation was within the guidelines.

We think that's appropriate, and it is largely based on the nature and circumstances of the offense. It's a serious crime. The preponderance of the evidence here shows — excuse me. I shouldn't have used that term. The PSR, uncontested, shows a decade's long involvement in this world dating back to the 1980s. I think there's a misconception in animal fighting cases that, you know, unless the offense conduct is, you know, law enforcement bursting into a fight in progress and sort of putting the cuffs on the defendant right there that somehow, you know, participation in this world is less serious; and we would disagree with that.

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As the PSR notes in paragraph 16, the location and the timing of these fights is often very secretive. So these types of cases, as they are brought in different districts all over the country, don't really arise under those set of facts. They arise under, honestly, facts that are very similar to the ones here, which include, you know, possession for the purpose of training, breeding for the purpose of participation in an animal fighting venture.

When here — even if this wasn't a situation where, you know, agents burst into some undisclosed location where a fight was in progress, the uncontested facts here show a long involvement in this world. It includes breeding and training and facilitating these fights. Paragraphs 31 and 33 detail the physical evidence found in Mr. Lloyd's home and that includes, you know, the heavy collars and the spring pole. That includes the medical sort of supplies. Paragraphs 34 through 36 detail the digital evidence recovered, including the video of the dogfight, the video of the dog in the slat mill.

And then there's also the telephone calls that the transcripts are attached for and select highlights are included in paragraph 24 of the PSR. There's a discussion of, you know, after the match of how long it will take to get home.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Say again.

MS. MCFADDEN: A discussion after the match of how long it will take him to get home, not wanting his girlfriend

to see the dogs when they're brought back banged up. There's a text that's sent from Mr. Lloyd to Mr. Love in August 2015 that appears to call out a weight. That's paragraph 30. And then there's discussion of fights. There's text messaging discussing fights and breeding. You know, then you have the dogs kept in the manner they were kept at his home, which the Court already addressed, and certainly the implements of the dogfighting that were also recovered there.

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The Berry opinion, which we cited to in our original position paper, you know, it discusses why this is a serious crime and it notes specifically that the lives of fighting dogs are not to be envied and I think the evidence in this case bears that out. They were kept on heavy chains on chain spots. They were kept in close proximity but not able to reach each other, which, you know, we know can increase antagonism. And I don't know if that is a manner of keeping dogs commonly in Stokes or Surry County or in the country, but regardless, it doesn't mean that it's appropriate or that it's a life that a dog is necessarily going to enjoy.

And when you look at the specific dogs, you know, C-8 had severe dental problems that were in Dr. Robertson's report, which was introduced into evidence in the last hearing, where the pulp cavity was exposed. F-1 had an infection of the feet. Even the pictures themselves show bloody toes. And they had the frozen water and the greenish color, which Dr. Robertson

indicated, you know, meant it was more than a day old; that it had probably been out there for a little bit. Some of the dogs bore scars of prior fights. And then the presence of IVs, the injectables, the Blood Stop Powder indicates sort of a crude home medical care for these animals. There was also evidence of the dogs chained to heavy objects, being chained to treadmills. Again, that's in paragraphs 31, 36.

2.2.

The various -- and it also, you know, sort of discusses the societal harm to this crime. Now, I understand this is not necessarily your run-of-the-mill dogfighting crime, which includes, you know, the presence of a firearm, the presence of narcotics or even gambling specifically that's documented, but by breeding these dogs to put them in this world -- in this dogfighting world, you know, by training them, which, again, in and of itself is a crime -- you don't have to fight them. If you're training them for fighting them, that's a violation of the statute. You know, facilitating these fights, it all contributes to this subculture where these animals are suffering and breeds, you know, sort of other types of secondary crimes. You know, the Sentencing Commission recognized this harm fairly recently when they increased the base offense level up to 16.

Now, with regards to the history and characteristics,

Ms. Clough has laid them out in detail in the position paper.

We don't take issue with them. I think we just disagree on

whether or not those specific characteristics warrant some sort of variance and, you know, we reject that they warrant a probationary term.

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Based on the length of involvement in this world, this could potentially be a case for an upward variance. We're not seeking one and we're not even seeking the high end. We're seeking middle of the guideline range and it is specifically because of, you know, many of these admirable characteristics that are set forth in the position paper. But, you know, the guideline policy statements are clear about all of these issues, about prior service, about family circumstances, which is that they only warrant downward departures in particularly unusual circumstances.

In our position paper, the second one we filed right before sentencing, you know, there's a decent amount of case law that discusses the family situation specifically, cites to 5H1.6, how it's generally not a favored grounds for departure and, you know, lists a lot of examples in these cases of situations that are, you know, truly distressing; but again, you know, they're not outside the wheelhouse of what normally occurs in these types of situations; and Your Honor has been sentencing defendants long enough to know that families suffer as a result of choices their loved ones make.

With regard to the service, again, the guidelines specifically note that lesser sentences based on prior service

are disfavored. We didn't put this in our position paper, but there are sort of a handful of cases that I came across -- I've provided copies to Ms. Clough. I can cite them for the Court or provide copies, but they basically stand for this proposition.

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One is *United States versus Cox*. That's 449 F.App'x 547, Eighth Circuit. The Court affirmed a within guideline sentence for a former correctional officer who accepted a bribe. He had prior military service and it included a tour in Iraq where he volunteered to work at an Iraqi children's burn site.

United States versus Rita, which is a Supreme Court case I think we're all familiar with. Again, you know, it was a guideline sentence of 33 months for a defendant with a prior work history in corrections and prior military service. And again, you know, the Courts affirmed the District Court's decision to stay within the guidelines despite these particular characteristics.

I know Your Honor asked at the last sentence that I specifically address the former occupation as a correctional officer and, you know, the sad truth is that former correctional officers get sentenced to federal time quite often. Typically it's under the guise of public corruption cases. It comes about in false statement cases. It comes about in bribe cases. Sometimes it involves drugs or violence. But, you know, we don't live in a world where having had that

prior job alone exempts you from exposure to custodial terms. In just a sort of quick search I did on the Internet, just in 2 3 2018 there's a host of different defendants that were sentenced 4 to federal time who had that in their past. 5 THE COURT: Of course, it's one thing, just thinking about it, if somebody is charged with some sort of public 6 7 corruption or taking bribes in connection with their work, that --8 9 MS. MCFADDEN: No, that's absolutely true, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: -- that's different from what we have here. I'm not saying, you know, it's -- I would say it's 11 12 probably worse, but it also kind of -- I guess my concern here 13 was, you know, there is some safety issue and he hasn't used his job --14 15 MS. MCFADDEN: As a means of facilitating. THE COURT: Yes. 16 17 MS. MCFADDEN: I understand Your Honor's point. To 18 that end, you know, there's sort of two cases again I would cite to you and I can hand these up to the Court. I've given 19 20 copies to Ms. Clough. 21 In United States versus Zuni -- that's 506 F.Supp.2d 663 --22 you know, again there was a rejection -- request for a variance 23 based on prior service in law enforcement despite noting that the status may make the imprisonment more difficult for the 24 defendant than that of other prisoners.

And in *United States versus Styles*, 587 F.App'x 26. That's the Third Circuit from 2014. Again, the Third Circuit affirmed the District Court's decision not to assign any extra weight to that prior employment despite the potential harm.

Again, I think the thinking in these cases and again — generally speaking, is that, you know, we have to trust that these facilities are going to account for the safety of these prisoners. Otherwise, there's no sort of available sanction. But I do appreciate the distinction the Court made between using the role to facility the offense versus what we have here, which seems to be conduct separate and apart from the access that that would provide.

All this is to say that while these certainly are part of who Mr. Lloyd is and are certainly worthy of consideration by the Court, the policy statements, you know, specifically speak to this. They say that it really has to be special, has to be unusual, has to be sort of out of the wheelhouse of what the courts typically see; and, you know, based on the case law, I just don't think that that situation is one that we find ourselves in. I think that it's notable again that probation, you know, who prepared this report, is aware of all of these facts as well, did not make, you know, a recommendation based on that. The recommendation was for middle of the guidelines.

You know, finally, in terms of the remaining 3553(a) factors, I think a guideline sentence is necessary to reflect

the seriousness of this offense, to provide just punishment; and I think deterrence is important in these crimes as well. 2 3 will note that the judge in the New Jersey case with 4 Mr. Gaines -- again, not a similarly-situated defendant to 5 Mr. Lloyd in the sense that he had a lengthy criminal history that proceeded him, but the fact remains, and as the judge 6 noted, "General deterrence requires a substantial sentence for this conduct. The treatment of innocent animals in this 8 9 fashion is illegal, barbaric, and a violation of societal 10 norms." (Unintelligible.) THE COURT: You need to slow down. 11 MS. MCFADDEN: I'll read it again. 12 "General deterrence requires a substantial sentence for this conduct. 13 The treatment of innocent animals in this fashion is illegal, 14 15 barbaric, and a violation of societal norms. The sanction of a substantial jail sentence is an effective way to communicate 16 the message." 17 And I think that a custodial sentence here is sufficient, 18 but not greater than necessary, to meet all the factors set 19 20 forth in 3553(a). 21 THE COURT: All right. Did you want to show Ms. Clough discovery materials about those phone calls during 22 23 the relevant time or did you just bring your notes? 24 MS. MCFADDEN: I just brought my notes. They've been

produced.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Do you want to respond to that part? 2 3 MS. CLOUGH: I'm sorry, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: You've indicated you wanted to say 5 something about the phone calls. MS. CLOUGH: I did. I'm not sure we know what the 6 7 nature of the extent of the text messages were. I mean, I have seen it -- I've seen it in the discovery at some point, but I 8 9 think the text messages that were highlighted were the ones 10 that were part of this activity and --THE COURT: Yeah, I think all she said was that there 11 12 were -- I've forgotten now what she said -- I think a hundred 13 phone calls or contacts. 14 MS. CLOUGH: Right. 15 THE COURT: So I don't think that there was any reference to the substance. 16 17 MS. CLOUGH: Right. And I did want to address only 18 one thing with respect to her, if the Court allows for it. I know the Court doesn't usually allow for rebuttal, so to speak. 19 20 But in dealing with Mr. Gaines case, the Government filed 21 the transcript for the second part of the sentencing hearing 22 and available was also the first part of the sentencing 23 hearing. The prosecutor in that case mentioned that there was a ballpark of 130 hours' worth of just dogfighting-related 24 conversations in that particular case. So that, to me, sets

Mr. Gaines significantly apart from Mr. Lloyd. THE COURT: All right. And according to the 2 3 presentence report, which is not that old, sentencing for 4 Mr. Love and Mr. Arellano was still pending. And that's still 5 the case? MS. MCFADDEN: That is correct, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MS. CLOUGH: We would ask -- I know I didn't mention 9 this earlier. If I did, it's in our position paper. But we 10 are standing by our request for Mr. Lloyd to still be able to have the dogs he has on the property now. 11 Well, that -- yeah, I did want to ask 12 THE COURT: about that because I did understand -- let's see. So the 13 probation officer I think has suggested no dogs. Let me just 14 15 get to that part. That the Defendant should not own, buy, sell, possess or care for any dog unless approved by the Court. 16 17 So are you asking me to strike that condition or -- I mean 18 to not adopt that condition or are you asking me to approve some limited pet ownership? 19 20 MS. CLOUGH: Approve some limited pet ownership, but 21 let me make sure with my client. 2.2. (Discussion between Ms. Clough and the Defendant.) 23 MS. CLOUGH: Your Honor, I think it would be some approved pet ownership. Specifically, we have no issue with 24 the Court saying no nonfighting -- typical fighting dogs

present at his property, but they do have other dogs that are on the property. And as Dr. Tyler mentioned in her report in the presentence report, they do provide significant mental health treatment to Mr. Lloyd, and Ms. Lamper certainly would like to have them there as well, not that she's part of the proceeding. But we ask the Court to consider it. They've been at the property all throughout pretrial supervision and it's not been noted that there's been any issues with those dogs.

So we would ask the Court to allow them to keep those and ask the Court to allow them to have nonfighting-type dogs. I

so we would ask the Court to allow them to keep those and ask the Court to allow them to have nonfighting-type dogs. I understand the Government simply wants notice of any dogs that come on the premises, if I understood correctly. I don't think that that would be difficult to provide.

THE COURT: Well, I think they wanted to be heard before dogs were allowed --

MS. MCFADDEN: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- on the premises. So -- well, let me hear from the Government. I mean, the Defendant is asking to be able to keep some small number of nonfighting dogs now.

MS. MCFADDEN: Your Honor, I think our concern to that is two-fold, which is, one -- and this is why I think it would be appropriate to have no dogs in place and then revisit the issue before the Court before any modifications -- that I think it might be a pretty subjective idea as to what constitutes a fighting versus a nonfighting dog. I think we could probably

all agree that pit bull-type dogs are fighting dogs, but there are certainly other types of breeds of large dogs that may or may not be considered that depending on how they were bred and how they were trained.

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And I understand the statements of Dr. Tyler related to the mental health issues, but what I don't know is if -- if the same doctor understood sort of Mr. Lloyd's history with dogs and his treatment of certain types of dogs, at least the ones that were being trained to fight and the ones that were fought.

The "no dogs" provision is fairly standard in these cases and even the allowance for modification by the Court here I think here is a bit of an outlier. So based on that, that would be the basis of our request.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MS. CLOUGH: Your Honor, my only -- one of the issues I have with that is that when Mr. Davis was negotiating a plea agreement with the Government, one of the things that was a provision of the plea agreement was that no dogs be allowed in the property. That provision was removed. That's one of the things that really was a sticking point during the plea agreement process between the Government, Mr. Davis, who represented Mr. Lloyd at the time, and Mr. Lloyd.

THE COURT: But the plea agreement does not say he can possess dogs, right?

MS. CLOUGH: Correct. I agree with that. As far as

typical dogs for fighting, pit bulls are the typical dogs for fighting. Their own expert -- well, the agent who wrote -- who is attached in the documents said that those were the most typical dogs for fighting.

And certainly Dr. Tyler mentions that she's aware in paragraph -- in paragraph 66 that she was aware of the circumstances surrounding Mr. Lloyd's involvement with dogs. There's nothing to suggest that he would have not made her aware of that and certainly -- I believe the evaluation was made during the process that he had -- after the dogs had been removed.

I'm available for the Court if the Court has any questions.

Certainly there are times when the courts have varied up and there are times when the courts have varied down, but according to the ASPCA, a typical offender in this type of case is someone who attends animal fights occasionally and has one or two dogs or a few roosters who are used for fighting a few times a year. That is the typical offender. That is cited in slip opinions that the Government exchanged — provided to me in exchange with the probation officer during the presentence preparation. I don't think that that — Mr. Lloyd qualifies as that typical offender. There's no proof he attended any dogfights and there's no proof that his dogs were specifically involved in any dogfighting.

THE COURT: Okay. I think you're starting to repeat

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yourself.
 2
             MS. CLOUGH: Yes, Your Honor. I understand.
 3
             THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Lloyd, if you would stand.
 4
        If there's anything that you want to say to me before I
 5
   make a decision in your case, I'm glad to hear from you. You
   do not have to speak. I won't hold it against you if there's
 6
 7
   nothing you want to add, but if there is anything you want to
   tell me, please go ahead.
8
9
             THE DEFENDANT: Can you hear me?
10
             THE COURT:
                         I don't know. Just start talking and I'll
    let you know if I can't.
11
             THE DEFENDANT: Ma'am, I wasn't going to say anything
12
   because I didn't want to take up any more of the Court's time.
13
    I love my dogs, and when they took my dogs originally, I stayed
14
15
    in bed for two days with depression.
                         I'm sorry. Say again.
16
             THE COURT:
17
             THE DEFENDANT: I stayed in the bed for two days with
18
   depression because my dogs were gone and I thought I could get
   them back. Eventually I realized I wasn't and it hurts because
19
20
   I love them. They were the reason I got up every day.
21
    dogs we have in the house, they keep me going. They do.
2.2.
   need them. I really do. If not, I probably wouldn't be here.
23
        Thank you.
24
             THE COURT: All right. You can be seated.
25
        (Pause in the proceedings.)
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THE COURT: Okay. Stand up.

So I've considered the matter in light of the evidence and arguments of counsel and Mr. Lloyd's statements. I conclude that the guidelines take into account much that is important in sentencing in this case and give -- give the seriousness of the offense and the criminal record -- well, at least give the seriousness of the offense appropriate weight.

I am not going to take into account the -- or give a variance based on his acceptance of responsibility several days before trial and not give him the third point because I think the Government is correct. You don't get that through the back door when you can't get it through the front door, and waiting that close to trial to -- to take responsibility, the two-point adjustment is sufficient and appropriate.

I'm also going to give only limited consideration to his family situation. It's certainly not sufficient for a departure in terms of his mother's situation, and I regret to say that many people who stand in front of me have difficult family situations and family members who have health needs. I'm going to take it into account, but I do not think it is sufficient to justify a departure.

Indeed, I really didn't think any of the arguments for a departure were sufficient. That said, when I look at everything taken as a whole, I think that a small variance down may be appropriate. This certainly is a very serious offense.

I do not think probation is appropriate. It's a violent world that dogfighting takes place in. It's a very -- you know, it harms these animals, as is obvious just from looking at the pictures of the animals that Mr. Lloyd possessed and then, you know, from the more general evidence that the Government presented in their exhibits.

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It is -- should be treated seriously and an active sentence is appropriate to reflect the seriousness of the offense, as well as to provide some deterrence both generally and specifically here since there is pretty good indication that Mr. Lloyd has been involved in this, at least on the breeding end, for quite a while. So some -- and some significant need for just punishment. So I do not think that a probationary sentence is appropriate.

That said, his military service, his long employment record and history, and his age, and the lack of a criminal history up until these events at issue here, when I look at those all together, it seems to me that coming off the guideline range a bit is appropriate. I might not do it for any one of those things. Having no criminal record when you're 21 is not the same thing as having no criminal record when you're 58 or something like that.

THE DEFENDANT: It's close.

THE COURT: Around in there. Up in your 50s in any event. And having a stable employment history when you're 26

is not the same thing as having had a stable employment history for decades and the military service as well. So when I look at all of those things together and when I take into account his role in the offense, I think that a small variance is appropriate.

I don't want to downplay his role because you can't have dogfighting if somebody is not breeding the dogs, and he had nine of those puppies there, and nobody has nine pit bull puppies and a bunch of -- and a couple of fighting dogs, you know, without something being -- going on with those puppies or at least planned for down the road with those puppies. So, you know, this is -- the breeding role is necessary in this -- in this culture and in these offenses for these offenses to really take place.

On the other hand, it's not clear that he was directly involved to a large extent with the fights themselves. He may have had some involvement with fights over the years, but that doesn't seem to have been the focus. I think it's appropriate to take that into account. But certainly there was evidence from the videos and pictures that he had that he was definitely doing some training over the years, definitely doing some breeding. That's a seriousness offense and it seems to me that an active sentence is appropriate.

So I think I addressed all of the Defendant's arguments for probation. If there -- if I failed to consider something, I

hope you would remind me. I believe I -- I believe I have -- I mean, I read your brief. I believe I've considered everything 2 3 that you argued. I hope I have addressed your most substantial 4 arguments --5 MS. CLOUGH: I believe you did, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- for probation. But having considered 6 7 all those arguments, an active sentence seems appropriate. 8 MS. CLOUGH: Your Honor, I'm sure you considered this, 9 but I just want to make sure the Court mentions it for purposes 10 of the record, his mental health history and the posttraumatic 11 stress disorder. 12 THE COURT: Thank you. Yes, I did take that into account and as -- unfortunately, 13 I'm sure way over half of the people I see normally have a 14 15 diagnosis of some sort, so I don't think that takes it out of the wheelhouse. It is something to consider, though I may take 16 17 that into account more in other ways than determining the length of the sentence. 18 So the Court is going to sentence the Defendant to a year 19 20 and a day in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons on each count 21 to run concurrently. Let me just be sure I got that right. 22 Yes, a year and a day on each count to run concurrently. 23 Special assessment of a hundred dollars on each count. 24 No restitution. 25 I am going to impose a fine of \$7,500. It seems to me --

he may not have liquid assets, but he can afford to pay over the course of his supervised release a fine and that can be a monthly reminder. I also think a fine is appropriate since I have given him a bit of a variance here and, you know, I do want to emphasize the seriousness of the offense and a fine is one way to do that and it appears to me he can pay a small fine.

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I will recommend mental health treatment and -- while he's in custody and that he be housed as close as possible to his family in North Carolina.

After the active sentence, a term of supervised release is appropriate. I think three years is — is a good term. With somebody with no record and his employment history, I might be tempted to do a shorter term, but he has been involved in this dogfighting world culture for quite a while. So I think that three years is an appropriate supervision period.

I will waive the interest on the fine. I forgot to say that.

I'll impose the standard conditions of supervised release and the mandatory conditions. In addition, I will adopt the conditions recommended by the probation officer set forth in the presentence report. I will adopt the first ones in full:

No borrowing money without approval. One has to assume there was some moneymaking involved in breeding these dogs and we need to be sure he's making a living only through lawful means.

The same as to providing financial information upon request.

Warrantless searches to be sure that he does not have any items to use in dogfighting or otherwise participate in the dogfighting operations in any way and he'll need to continue to support his dependents.

In terms of his possession of the dogs while he is on supervised release, I am going to require that he not own, buy, sell, possess or care for any dog unless approved by the Court; and that he may seek such permission after six months on supervised release and the Government shall be given notice of any such request.

I can say just -- you know, I will listen to whatever request is made, but it would probably not be productive to ask to have more than one small house dog under the circumstances and I -- I'm not even really sure about that one, but I'm willing to at least think about it after he's done his active time and been on supervised release for a while because of the psychologist's evidence. We can evaluate that down the road.

But I -- I just feel it fair to the Defendant to say if he comes in here and wants to have five dogs and they're of any size, I doubt very seriously that's going to get approved. I say that just in fairness to him. I will listen. I appreciate he may have a need for a companion pet and -- for his mental health, and I will be willing to listen to that request after he's been on supervised release for six months.

1 What have I forgotten besides his appeal rights? 2 PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor, would you address the 3 monthly installments related to the fine? 4 THE COURT: Thank you. 5 If he does not get the fine paid off while he is in 6 custody, then he can -- will need to pay it as a condition of 7 supervised release; and given that he has a stable monthly income, I will say he needs to start paying within 30 days. 8 9 There's really not much reason to wait longer than that under 10 his circumstances. It looked to me he ought to be able to pay 11 \$200 a month and that should get him pretty close to the fine 12 amount. MS. CLOUGH: Your Honor, could you possibly start at a 13 lower amount, more in the vicinity of \$75? I mean, at the 14 15 point he gets out of prison, he'll be three times a felon. THE COURT: Well, he's retired. He's got a retirement 16 17 income. He wasn't working at the time of these offenses, so 18 it's not like he needs to get a -- if he wants to get a job, that would be great, but it looks to me like he's got 19 20 retirement income and he can live less expensively than he has 21 been living. A couple hundred dollars a month, he ought to be

MS. CLOUGH: I respectfully understand that, Your Honor, but they own five dogs now that will have to be placed with his girlfriend; and so that means separate income,

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able to handle that.

separate households for them, so separate payments every month for rent. So that increases -- changes his living expenses. 2 3 THE COURT: Well, that's -- if his girlfriend would 4 rather live with the dogs than him, that's up to her. I mean, 5 I don't control that. You can give dogs away. You can -there's lots of things to do about dogs. You know, I'm -- I'm 6 7 not -- it looks to me like he ought to be able to live on his retirement income and still pay a couple hundred dollars 8 towards a fine. 9 10 So -- all right. Have I -- he does have -- there's an appeal waiver, if I recall correctly. Is that right? 11 12 MS. CLOUGH: That is my understanding, Your Honor. I'll have to double-check that. 13 I did want to ask the Court to respectfully recommend in 14 15 the very least a medical facility for him. There are some issues listed in paragraph 63 dealing with significant 16 17 arthritis, knee pain, and swelling in his legs. I think that information was verified by Veteran Affairs. He is on 18 significant medication for that and the posttraumatic stress 19 20 disorder, so if the Court would consider that. 21 Also, we would respectfully ask the Court to allow him to 22 voluntary surrender and set a date for that surrender. He has 23 been complying with pretrial supervision and been doing well during that pretrial supervision period. 24 25 THE COURT: Okay. I'm not sure those health

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conditions -- they'll give him a medical screening when he reports and that seems to me to be sufficient, so I'm not going to recommend a medical unit. His health conditions don't seem to the degree of getting me involved in that. The Bureau of Prisons will take care of that. Does the Government have any objection to allowing him to self-report? I ordinarily probably would. MS. MCFADDEN: Yeah, Your Honor. May we approach? THE COURT: Okay. (The following bench conference was recorded.) MS. MCFADDEN: I understand that he's been complying with the terms of his release. My only concern is that in paragraph 65 and 60 -- no, 65, I guess, details some of his --Speak a little louder. THE COURT: MS. MCFADDEN: Paragraph 65 details some of his issues with him losing control and rage, and I understand that it's different to be on pretrial release when you don't know what the outcome is going to be versus when you do have a custodial sentence and the situation with the dogs. So I just wanted to bring that to the Court's attention. Obviously, it's in the Court's discretion. THE COURT: Okay. MS. CLOUGH: I obviously think that's maligning his character. There's no indication that he would go into some 24

rage over -- on these dogs. I apologize. So --

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             THE COURT:
                        Well, it was the road rage event that I
 2
   think she was talking about.
 3
            MS. CLOUGH: Yeah, completely distinct from the
 4
    animals.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
        (Conclusion of the bench conference.)
6
 7
             THE COURT: I don't remember the terms of his pretrial
8
   release. If somebody can remind me of what has been --
9
            MS. CLOUGH: I think -- I don't know them
10
    specifically, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Let me find that out.
11
            MS. CLOUGH: We can look at the file.
12
            MS. MCFADDEN: Your Honor, I believe he was released
13
   on conditions by Judge Peake in early October of 2017.
14
15
             THE COURT: Okay. Good. Thank you. That will help
   me find it.
16
                        I think it's No. 13 on the docket.
17
             THE CLERK:
             THE COURT:
18
                        13.
            MS. CLOUGH: Your Honor, in paragraph 8 of the
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20
   presentence report, it also mentions not the specific
21
    conditions that -- the date of a modification on January 11th
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   as well.
23
             THE COURT: Okay. I think that expanded his ability
   to assist his mother.
24
25
            MS. CLOUGH: Right. So they removed the location
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monitoring service and allowed him to -- authorized welfare checks as needed on his mother.

2.2

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'm going to allow him to self-report on October 3rd to either the marshal's office here or -- at 10 a.m. or, if they've gotten him a designation, he can report directly to the facility. I will require him to comply with the same terms and conditions of pretrial release as imposed by Judge Peake and later modified.

I am going to require him, in addition to those, to check in with the probation office by telephone and to actually speak to a probation officer at least twice a week. You know, it is — he's indicated some depression. One would think that might be more — worse now. You know, in some ways he knows what's going to happen and I just would like there to be some contact at least twice a week. Should the probation officer think that some immediate mental health treatment is necessary, then he shall comply with that direction.

MS. CLOUGH: As far as Judge Peake, she did allow him to have the dogs that he had presently --

THE COURT: I'm not going to make him get rid of the dogs overnight. He's had the dogs, nothing, you know --

THE DEFENDANT: Thirteen years.

THE COURT: -- nothing -- I'm not going to make him change that overnight. That's -- when he gets out on supervised release will be soon enough to deal with that.

1 MS. CLOUGH: Thank you, Your Honor. 2 **THE COURT:** He does have limited appeal rights. 3 thinks there is a reason to appeal, he has to do that in 4 writing within 14 days of the entry of the Court's judgment. 5 What have I forgotten? MS. CLOUGH: Your Honor, I do make a motion to dismiss 6 7 the remaining counts of the indictment pursuant to the plea 8 agreement. 9 THE COURT: Thank you. Those are dismissed. 10 So, Mr. Lloyd, you need to either call in to the probation office or set something up with them, but you need to actually 11 12 speak to your supervising pretrial officer or their designee at least twice a week. So, you know, it's on you to make sure 13 that that happens. You don't need to go in necessarily, but I 14 15 want you to be sure you're talking to them and they're, you know, checking on your welfare and confirming your compliance 16 17 with everything. 18 Have I forgotten anything else or is there anything else anyone wants to ask me to do? 19 20 MS. CLOUGH: Not that I'm aware of, Your Honor. 21 MS. MCFADDEN: Your Honor, this may be reflected in the judgment, but in terms of the fine, that would be just for 22 23 one of the three counts; is that correct? 24 Thank you so much. Just one fine on THE COURT: Yes. Count One and I will waive the fine on the other counts

because -- I mean, he does have I think a limited ability to 2 pay and that amount seems to be -- to me to be sufficient. 3 Anything else? No? 4 MS. MCFADDEN: Nothing further for the Government. 5 MS. CLOUGH: No, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: All right. Good luck, Mr. Lloyd. 7 We're adjourned. 8 (Proceedings concluded at 3:19 p.m.) 9 10 CERTIFICATE 11 12 I, LORI RUSSELL, RMR, CRR, United States District Court Reporter for the Middle District of North Carolina, DO HEREBY 1.3 CERTIFY: 14 That the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the within-entitled action; that I reported 15 the same in stenotype to the best of my ability and thereafter reduced same to typewriting through the use of Computer-Aided 16 Transcription. 17 18 19 Lori Russell, RMR, CRR Date: 3/4/2020 Official Court Reporter 20 21 2.2 23 24 25